



INTERIOR OF GRANT HALL.



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MR. CROSBY'S TOLSTOI.

THE University and the city owe a debt of gratitude to those who were instrumental in bringing Mr. Ernest Crosby here. The lectures Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon in Convocation Hall and Sunday evening in Sydenham St. Methodist Church were almost equally good. Delivered with scarcely a scrap of notes, in exquisite English, and faultless accent, deeply felt yet restrained and moderate in tone, idealistic without losing touch with practical interests, eminently serious yet full of fine humor, they were models of popular addresses. Of the speaker himself, it is only necessary to add to what has already appeared in the Journal, that he is a most charming personality—uniting a fine simplicity of taste, genuine feeling, intellectual breadth and much humor. Indeed his wholesome outlook on life, the anomalies of which are so apparent to himself, is perhaps the best thing one gets from him, so different from the morbid dejection or hysterical extravagance of many critics.

From his Tolstoi, reported below, one carries away, I think, the impression that, make a bonfire of what you will of Tolstoi's practical schemes, what resists all your criticism is the imperishable example of his splendid humanity, his opposition to all vio-

lence and injustice and his sympathy with the grievously handicapped players of the game of life.

Mr. Crosby began by characterizing Russia at the present time as the land of violence—the violence of the autocracy, the violence of the revolutionists, and the recent violence of a most unjust foreign war. And yet the most conspicuous man in Russia was one who disapproved of all violence. To understand Tolstoi it was necessary to take account of the dramatic quality of his genius. He saw things dramatically. He had not learned from books but from dramatic incidents and experiences in his own life. In his first year at the University of Kasan, Tolstoi was invited to a ball at a nobleman's country home. He hired a sleigh, drove out some miles across the plains to his host's place, and leaving the coachman outside in the cold entered the spacious ball-room filled with life and light and warmth and perfume. Hours afterward when ready to return to the city he found the coachman almost dead from exposure. The incident took hold of Tolstoi's imagination. He began to ask himself what right had he, a young nobleman, to the things he possessed, to eat and drink in the course of the evening dainty viands and wines that would cost a

month of the labor of the peasant. His mind came to be occupied with the picture of a great lower class working hard and receiving little for their labor and a small leisured class living on the results of the peasants' toil and giving nothing in return. He left the University and returned home to devote himself to the people whom God had placed in his hands. Here he met the labor question in its most elementary form. He began to ask himself questions. Indeed one important function of the man had been to raise uncomfortable questions. Why should he, rather than any of his serfs, have these hundreds and thousands of acres? He tried to be a good landlord, introducing new methods of agriculture, building, &c. The peasants however were suspicious and distrustful. He could not get into human relations with them. He sought relief in writing. His first book was *The Russian Proprietor*, the hero of which, as also of his latest novel, *Nekludoff*, was Tolstoi himself. It expressed his sense of failure at this his first experiment in social equity.

He sought to forget the whole thing in travel, went to the Caucasus, was induced to enter the army as lieutenant of artillery. These experiences were recorded in his next book, *The Cossacks*. The Crimean war broke out. He asked to be transferred to the front, fought in many battles, defended Sebastopol, took part in the hand-to-hand fighting and was decorated for bravery by the Czar. There could not, said the speaker, be a better war in which to learn the folly and horror of war. Five great nations were engaged and not one of them knew what they were fight-

ing for, such was the wisdom with which the world was governed. The effect on Tolstoi could be imagined. In his Sebastopol might be seen in process of formation the embryos of his later ideas about war. Was it not a marvellous thing, said Tolstoi in that book, that the representatives of five great nations who had no quarrel with one another should go out into the fields and begin killing and maiming each other for no ascertainable cause.

Returning to St. Petersburg where the fame of his books had preceded him, decorated for bravery by the Czar, flattered and feted, with every inducement to yield to a life of ease and pleasure, he could not be content. He went abroad, an agnostic seeking some certainty. He was not much concerned about the art or scenery of Western Europe. He sought the philosophers and scientists for the solution of life's riddle, but found no satisfaction. Characteristically, a single dramatic incident taught him more than anything else. In Paris one morning at sunrise he witnessed (one of ten thousand spectators) the guillotining of a criminal. As the head and body fell separately into the basket prepared to receive them, the terrible wrong of it flashed upon him. Though the whole world said it was right he knew it was wrong. Punishment was a mistake. Thus did Tolstoi challenge our most cherished institutions.

The freeing of the serfs brought him hurriedly home to look after his own serfs. He established a school with himself as headmaster and published an educational paper. The collected articles gave an interesting picture of Tolstoi as schoolmaster.

One of his principles was that a child must never be taught anything that it did not wish to learn. As a result it happened about twice a week his pupils one by one took their caps and went away early in the day but the other three days they were there and often kept him late for supper just because they were interested. There was an immense amount of truth in the theory. What Tolstoi attacked was the unrelated view of education: art for art's sake, science for science's sake, languages for their own sake, where people knew half a dozen languages and could say nothing sensible in any. Nothing was for its own sake but was relative to complete and rounded manhood and womanhood.

Marriage at the age of thirty-five, for many years kept somewhat in the background the serious questions which had been pressing for solution. A growing family called for a larger income, and so with Madame Tolstoi's partial collaboration *War and Peace* and other books were written. At fifty however, the disturbing questions reasserted themselves. Tolstoi had been long famous, was now well off and surrounded by a happy family, yet he was so despondent that he thought of suicide; he resisted the impulse, however, grappled with the questions that tortured him through five agonizing years, applied in vain for light to his fashionable friends, his religious friends, the philosophers and scientific men. He left the city, went down into the country where the peasants, hard as their life was, seemed to get more out of it than the gilded aristocracy of St. Petersburg, attended church for a year and a half. The war with Turkey broke out. The

prayers for Russian success in the churches were a great shock to him and he forsook the church.

One ray of light remained in the gloom—the gospels. He turned to the New Testament. Certain series of texts began to stand out from the whole: "Resist not evil," "If thine enemy smite thee on one cheek turn the other," "Love one another." He saw the meaning of what had before been a mere form of words. He seemed to be lifted up. He felt that he had an immortal soul. He made the discovery of what this soul was intended for. He had been using it as a means of personal and family aggrandisement. It was meant to be a loving machine. He sought an outlet for this new love of his neighbor. He worked in the slums of Moscow. The unworthy poor bulked large. Where he expected gratitude he met with ingratitude, complaint, deceit. Almsgiving he found did not unite but separate. Another dramatic incident enabled him to see that what was needed was justice, not charity. He had taken about this time to manual labor, sawing wood, to be precise. Returning home one night with two other sawyers they met a beggar. Each dropped a copper into the latter's hat. The act looked the same in the three cases but was in reality very different. It involved sacrifice on the part of the other two who were workingmen, but none to Tolstoi, who was merely taking the money from one peasant's pocket in the country and putting into another peasant's pocket in the city. He broke completely with the fashionable life, adopted the peasant dress, took to regular manual labor and tried to get into human relations with the peas-

ants around him. Tolstoi went, no doubt, too far in thus removing the beauties and amenities of life. He needed more of Wm. Morris's love of beauty just as Morris needed a greater endowment of Tolstoi's vigor and spirit of devotion. As Madame Tolstoi, her husband's devoted admirer said, he was ahead of his time and it was uncomfortable to be ahead of your time. The lecturer concluded with a story to illustrate Tolstoi's doctrine of non resistance. His little daughter, Sasha, came running in one day crying and asked her father to thrash her little peasant playmate who had struck her on the arm with a stick. Tolstoi took the child on his knee and began to talk to her. The Swiss governess who related the story to Mr. Crosby, heard only the concluding sentence of the conversation: "Now Sasha, don't you think it would be well to take some of that raspberry jam we had to-day and a piece of cake and give it to Ivan." From Tolstoi's books it would not be hard to reconstruct the conversation. "Ivan hated you for a minute or two," "yes." "If I whip him he will hate you more and for a longer time." "Yes," somewhat grudgingly, "He will also hate me," "yes." "Wouldn't it be better to make him love us?" Put in that way the doctrine of non-resistance seemed more practical than we usually supposed. For one boy who, as a venerable old man in a New Jersey audience once suggested to the lecturer, would come back next day and strike Sasha, on the other arm, ninety-nine boys would be properly ashamed of their conduct. Tolstoi's social attempts might be often imperfect and crude as a forerunner in the great art of living must necessarily

be: the great painters and dramatists would have been impossible without the blundering tentative efforts of those who went before them. So when our dream of a right life was realized, when the kingdom of heaven came to men on earth, the world would confess with gratitude its obligation to Tolstoi, the frequently mistaken but entirely devoted servant of humanity.

THE FRESHMEN'S RECEPTION.

ONCE started, social functions at Queen's follow one another with such rapidity that any mention of one, two or three weeks old seems stale and superfluous. Yet though this be the case, it will hardly do to let pass so time-honored a function as the Freshmen's reception without at least mentioning it. For twenty-one years now this has been a feature of college life at Queen's. The Freshmen's reception has passed its majority, and has now the rights of the full grown man. It has had many forms but has survived them all, and on the whole has fulfilled its function fairly well. It gives the freshman and freshette the first real fling into the whirl of college life. After that it is sink or swim, for all. Most, however, manage to swim and emerge from the final year At Home three years later, conscious of a pleasant sensation and wondering where the time has gone to. There was a time when the success of the Freshmen's reception was gauged according to the amount of crush in the rooms and corridors. If such a criterion were used this year the function must be termed a dismal failure. The old time crush was gone. The wide open space of Grant Hall was respon-

sible for this. At last there is sufficient room to accommodate all the guests. As for the other features they have been described times without number; the labor of making introductions and filling the programmes; the freshmen's first promenade, his helpless, mystified look as he searches for his unknown partner amid a sea of unknown faces, the evident anxiety in his tone as he applies for aid to a senior, the senior's equal, though partially hidden helplessness as he tries to give the assistance asked for. Grant Hall gallery was indeed coign of vantage for those who desired to study facial expressions that night, and the subjects were not always freshmen either. Each number was a repetition of the first, until the end was reached. The last was a repetition of all preceding it, and then—good night.

THE SENIOR YEAR AT HOME.

"THE best yet" was the verdict of every one who attended the '06 At Home in Grant Hall on the evening of November 24th, and '06 has been justly famed from the beginning for providing excellent At Homes. The guests were received at the entrance to the hall by Mr. Jas. Richardson, President, and Miss Stothers, Vice-President of the year, and were introduced to Principal Gordon and the patronesses Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Shortt, Mrs. Third, and Mrs. Gwillim. Everything contributed to make the evening an exceedingly pleasant one. The floor of Grant Hall was in excellent condition for dancing; the Opera House orchestra excelled itself, the refreshments were dainty and promptly served, the decorations unique and

appropriate. Up in the mathematics room a musical programme was provided for those who preferred to sit out rather than to dance. Vocal numbers were provided by Messrs. W. H. Lavell, W. H. Harvey, A. Beecroft, D. A. McKerracher, J. B. Skeene, and instrumental numbers by Miss Clerihew, and Miss E. Macdonnell.

The evening was a most pleasant one, and yet for some there was a touch of sadness. It was the last '06 At Home. By the time another year swings round '06 will have vanished as its predecessors have done, and many of its members will be scattered to the four corners of Canada, perhaps beyond. But all, where'er they go, will carry pleasant memories of the year's last social gathering.

'08 AT HOME.

TO the sophomore year has fallen the honor of holding the first At Home of the season and by their success on the evening of Nov. 17th '08 well sustained the good reputation they won for themselves by their last winter's function. The attendance was kept well within limits, and indeed, with a building of such splendid capacity as Grant Hall to use for our social functions, we can feel satisfied that the old-time 'crushes' are now only ancient history. The lower halls of the Arts building were tastefully decorated, and the refreshments well served and dainty. With the other years keeping up to the standard set by '08, as we have every hope they will, the autumn term of 1906 will go on record as one of the most enjoyable from a social point of view within the memory of those now in college.

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF - - - D. A. McGregor, B.A.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR - - - R. J. McDonald.
MANAGING EDITOR - - - J. L. Nicol.

DEPARTMENTS:

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Editorials.

THE JOURNAL AND THE STUDENTS ONE PHASE.

THE following is a rough summary of the financial report of the Journal for the year 1904-5 as it was adopted by the Alma Mater Society on the evening of November 18th.

Receipts.

Balance from 1903-1904.....	\$ 28.49
Advertisements.....	809.42
Subscriptions:	
Mailing list.....	\$234.22
Students.....	208.50
Professors.....	45.50
	—————\$ 488.22
Extra copies and cuts sold..	21.51
Total receipts.....	\$1347 64

Disbursements.

Printing Journal.....	\$ 917.35
Engraving.....	67.90
Commission on advs.....	103.00
Other expenses.....	147.77
Total disbursements..	\$1236.02
Cash on hand.....	111.62
	—————
	\$1347.64

The report suggests a train of thought, pleasant in part, but by no means wholly so. The balance of \$111 naturally is the pleasing feature, and here we must congratulate last year's business manager upon the success which has attended his efforts. When he took over the managership the outlook for a successful year was gloomy indeed. Zeal and business ability, however, have conquered, and the report shows perhaps the largest balance in the history of the Journal.

But there is another side which is not so pleasant to contemplate. The subscription lists show only 209 student subscribers. The University report for last session showed 744 students in actual attendance. In plain words, then, only twenty-eight per cent. of Queen's students subscribe for the Journal—for their own paper. The Journal aims to give a true reflection of university life. It may not always succeed, but at least there is no other medium, and what does not come through it does not come at all. Are we to infer then, that seventy-two per cent of the students are so little interested in this reflection and in this life that they do not care to make themselves acquainted with it? Fortunately no. We feel safe in saying that at least eighty per cent of the students are interested in university life and its ways; yes, enough interested in it to read the Journal, but many of them not enough interested to pay their subscriptions. They prefer to borrow the copy of a room-mate or neighbor. This is scarcely the loyal support of a student institution which one would expect from students of Queen's. It is hardly fair to the Journal staff, to the

Alma Mater Society or to the advertisers without whose assistance we could not publish at all.

We do not wish to complain or to scold as a preacher sometimes does at empty seats. Happily our seats are not empty. We have an audience and it is listening. Only it will not pay. And now, gentle reader, not to weary you we would prefer that you should draw the moral for yourself. We do not like to say it but cold facts and figures compel us to believe that three Queen's students read the Journal for every one that pays for it. If the copy you are now perusing is your very own we humbly beg pardon for what has been said. If it is not your own it is you who owe us an apology and—something else.

THE COURTS.

THIS is the season of social functions and courts. Strange how they always seem to go together. For the first six or seven weeks of the session there seems not the slightest desire for either. Every student is too intent upon carrying out the mighty resolves made during the examination weeks of the previous spring. No one has time for frivolities or misdemeanors. But too often our resolves are made to be broken. The Freshmen's reception affords a reasonable excuse for the entering of the edge; it is driven home, and then farewell to the very thought of study until the new year brings a chilly feeling of approaching exams. With the social season comes the courts and the need for courts. Perhaps the need arises out of the air of abandon and "happy-go-lucky" freedom which seems to surround the university during the greater part of the months

of November and December. Perhaps after all the relation between the two things is merely accidental, and not one of cause and effect. We have been out all night at the senior year At Home and really have not the energy to argue the point.

However apropos of courts, the Journal may be permitted to say a few words. Queen's has many features which give her a unique place among universities, and the court feature is one of them. The system is unique yet rational. Professors from other universities cannot understand how a body of students can be self-governing and at the same time properly governed. And yet these same professors are, at the same time, ardent advocates of universal franchise. They would grant to all men indiscriminately a power which they would deny to university men, on the ground of unfitness. Small compliment to the universities surely. If university students are so utterly unfitted for self-government that they can only be held in place by a strong autocratic or oligarchic power, by an absolute president, or an absolute senate, then one is inclined to doubt seriously the ability, and therefore the right of the remainder of the citizens to rule themselves.

We learn to do by doing. One of university's aims is, or ought to be, to make good citizens. One of the essential qualities of a good citizen is that he should be able to rule himself intelligently and successfully and should be able to lend a hand in the ruling of his less-gifted fellow men. What better way is there of developing qualities of citizenship than by encouraging their use? What surer way of making citizens than by for-

cing men to exercise the rights of citizenship while yet they have competent guides? What more certain method of teaching men to rule themselves and others, than to throw them, for the time, on their own resources, to force them to take the initiative, if they succeed to allow them to reap the advantages, if they fail to compel them to support the disappointment. All colleges teach their medical students to perform operations and to administer medicines; their law students to prepare briefs and to plead cases; their science students to engineer, to mine, to survey; but too often they turn out their graduates with no further knowledge of the duties of citizenship than the proper method of soliciting votes at a student election. Queen's, every Queen's student is proud to say, takes a different plan. It is the university's duty not to produce citizens in potentiality merely, but citizens in reality. On such grounds do we defend the courts of Queen's.

It has been charged at times that the courts about Queen's are unjust and are run by cliques, not in the interest of good government, but for the sake of amusement. So far as we can learn these charges have never been substantiated by arguments, either plausible or strong. The clique idea is ridiculous. Every student has a chance to take part in the election of officers. These are nominated from every year and no one year has a majority over the others. Under such conditions for a clique to succeed it would be necessary for it to have the strength and organization of a Tammany Hall. The independence of Queen's students can be safely trusted to keep

the college clear of any such organization.

The question of injustice is worthy of more consideration. Every court is more or less unjust. This cannot be avoided. About Queen's, however, it has always appeared that when injustice does show itself, it arises not out of the conviction of the innocent, for this rarely happens, but out of the acquittal of the guilty or the total ignoring of indictable offences. The members of the concursus are not omnipresent. They have other work to do besides the hunting out of offenders and the securing of evidence. The result is that the greater culprits sometimes escape, while those guilty of lesser offences are taken and punished. This is a miscarriage of justice, certainly, but it gives no real reason for complaint on the part of the offender who does not escape. He only meets the punishment he merits. There is injustice, but it is at least injustice on the right side. And after all, the concursus, though it does not convict every culprit, yet manages to maintain a wholesome tone throughout its faculty, and by its mere existence prevents many offences against the unwritten law of the university. And it is in the maintenance of this unwritten law that one of the principal merits of the concursus lies. The more important rules and regulations could, if necessary, be enforced by the senate, but there are many lesser laws of college etiquette which must be enforced if life about the halls is to be as pleasant as it might be. Breaches of these laws cannot well be taken cognizance of by the senate.

But after all that has been said, there may be some truth in the idea

that college students are not altogether fit to rule themselves. Usually they have a plentiful supply of spirit and loyalty, but usually too they are lacking in a sense of responsibility. What they undertake in all seriousness is apt to develop at times into something farcical and burlesque. This is one of the weaknesses of our courts at Queen's, as it must be at similar institutions at any university. It can only be completely remedied by removing its cause, and of this one must doubt the possibility as well as the wisdom. But some reforms can be made which could add to the dignity as well as the usefulness of the courts. The courts are not intended for amusement, and this should be relegated to a second place. Horseplay, roughness and noise occupy so much time and attention at present as to become absolutely wearisome. These things do not add to the dignity, the usefulness nor the interest of the courts. They are mere side issues and could be dispensed with with benefit. Business should come first, and amusement afterwards. But the Journal does not advocate the checking of all fun. It does not want to make the courts funereal and dull. Such a course would be suicidal. There should be ample scope for the exercise of the student's wit and humor, but there need be no opportunity for the exercise of his strength and wrestling powers. There is no necessity for converting the courtroom into a bedlam.

Another weakness of Queen's courts is their limited scope. Each faculty has its own. This is well in a way for it insures that each student shall be tried by his peers, by those who are most interested in the particular

law against which he is offending and who are most nearly affected by his misdemeanor. But it also permits an offender to hide behind his faculty. If a medical commits an offence against the rules of the Arts society for instance, his own court will take no cognizance of it and the Arts court has no jurisdiction over him. He therefore escapes. It is the same with members of the other faculties. It is one case in which faculty comes first and the good of the university second. Needless to say there should never be such a case. What is wanted is a court common to all faculties, a supreme court, if you like, which will deal only with inter-faculty difficulties, leaving all other matters to the subordinate courts. This court would necessarily be under the jurisdiction of the Alma Mater Society. Its work would be difficult, and delicate, no doubt, but its very existence might do something to lessen the frequency of inter-faculty "scraps" and raids. These little struggles may have little real effect on the spirit of the university as a whole, but they are annoying to the professors; they wantonly destroy a certain amount of property, and demoralize matters about the buildings while they last.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is gratifying to learn that the subject chosen for debate between Ottawa College and Queen's on December 5th is a live and interesting one, not one that has died naturally, or has had its very life debated out years ago. "Resolved that Free Trade within the Empire, with a high tariff wall against outside nations, is desirable." Queen's has the negative. The subject is eminently debatable, and has the ad-

ditional merit of presenting a live issue in Imperial politics at the present time. The threshing out of such practical questions brings the universities before the public in an important and favorable light. The public are interested in practical politics; they do not care particularly about subjects which are purely academic or theoretical in tone, such for instance as the relative merits of monarchical and republican government, which was debated in the intercollegiate union last year. The universities are only partially fulfilling their duty to the public and to themselves if they fail to keep themselves in favor by the assistance they give in solving practical problems. The inter-university debates give an opportunity in this line which ought not to be ignored.

The efforts of the committee to prevent confusion and delay during the serving of refreshment at the Conversat is worthy of all commendation. In former years there was a general rush for the refreshment rooms during the three central extras. Every person went down when the orchestra did. The rooms were crowded, the service poor, and every one was dissatisfied. This year an attempt is being made to prevent a sudden rush. The scheme is an ingenious one, and should succeed, if guests are careful to carry out instructions. Each program is provided with a refreshment coupon which can be detached and presented at the door of the refreshment room. The coupon on each gentleman's program bears the number at which he is to go for refreshments. This coupon is good only during that number. The ladies' coupons are good at any time. All the refreshment numbers

are double, so that those who remain on the floor will be able to have two dances during each. If each gentleman when filling his programme will make arrangements for taking a lady to refreshments there need be no confusion whatever.

The confusion and delay seem in a fair way to being eliminated. If the committee could only find or invent some easy plan of abolishing the tipping nuisance, which of late years has really come to be a feature of the Conversat, we would be forced to the conclusion that the plans, so far as refreshments are concerned, are ideal. We do not propose to enter into a discussion on the ethics of tipping, but it seems to us that the practice, annoying at all times, is particularly obnoxious at a social feature such as the Conversat.

The action of the Aesculapian Society in voting almost unanimously to send Dr. Etherington, a graduate, and a member of the faculty, as the Queen's delegate to the 'Varsity medical At Home, illustrates as almost nothing else could, the deep feeling of friendship, and respect which exists at Queen's between the students and the professors. But it illustrates more. It was not because of his position as a member of the faculty, that Dr. Etherington received the appointment, but rather by virtue of the unique place which he has made for himself among the students, and which he fills as no one else could. He went to Toronto, not as a professor, not as a student, but as the man best fitted in the whole university to carry Queen's greetings to the sister college, and to be the bearer of the student's petition on the Roddick Bill to the minister of education.

The action taken by the Alma Mater Society in having sheets of college songs printed and distributed for use at the meetings of the society is a wise move. We have far too little singing at Queen's, and the quantity seems to be decreasing gradually year by year. No one seems able to advance a reason, but everyone notices the fact. Once the five-minute intermissions between lectures were the liveliest parts of the day. Now they are often insufferably dull. It is not that we lack musical talent. The existence and flourishing condition of our musical clubs proves this. It is not that we lack songs. The much looked-for song book has been with us now almost three years. We simply do not know our songs and do not sing them. If the Alma Mater Society can improve or increase the singing about the University halls, as well as at student meetings, it will be doing much to preserve and inspire the well-known spirit of Queen's.

It is painful for us as students of a Canadian university to reflect upon the actions of the students of Laval in attacking a religious meeting because they did not approve of the views expressed by the speaker. It is not because the speaker was a Presbyterian and the student rioters French that we object, but because the attack is a blow at freedom of speech, one of the foundation stones of British liberty. As such it is unworthy of university men of any creed or nation. Scarcely less deserving of reproof is the action of the same students in attacking the office of "Le Canada," and the residence of its editor, because that paper dared to publish a condemnation of their outrages. As a basis of liberty,

freedom of the press is second only to freedom of speech, and indeed is a corollary to it. Laval men in their excitement did not stop to reason on the full import of their deed, nor to think on the effect of their example. But this is really no excuse. Student feeling often runs high, but there is no good reason why it should be allowed to degenerate into mob feeling. Happily the excesses of the students have been severely censured by the authorities of the university, by the civic authorities of Montreal, and by the French press of the metropolis.

Now that the football season is over, we must congratulate the champions at Toronto. They have made a remarkable record, passing through the season without a defeat. Though we are loathe to see the championship cup depart from our library, we are glad to see it go to a team which has so strong a claim upon it as has Toronto.

At the same time the JOURNAL must express the appreciation all the students feel of the faithful work of Captain Paterson and his men. They have not won, but it is well to know that they have tried their best to win.

The following extract from a letter received a few days ago by the Registrar speaks for itself. Queen's has long been proud of Prof. Shortt and the political science department which he has built up. The letter mentioned is but another tribute to his ability, and a further assurance that his worth is coming to be recognized in the country:

"Dear Sir:

"Would you kindly send me a "University calendar? At present I

"am attending ——— University, and
 "by the end of April hope to have
 "completed my second year in Arts.
 "For my next two years it is my in-
 "tention to go elsewhere, to Queen's
 "if possible. I might state that there
 "are some half a dozen students of
 "the same standing who intend to do
 "the same. The course we would
 "take would be your well known poli-
 "tical science course. We would be
 "much obliged if you would advise as
 "to what standing we might expect."

Ladies.

FOR more than twenty years past, Queen's men have gone west annually and they have indeed done a great deal towards giving this new part of our Dominion its character; but only recently has the Queen's girl heard the call of the west and answered. Two years ago, the western movement, as we may call it, began to stir among Queen's girls. This has grown, until last spring a considerable number of graduates as well as undergraduates, went west to take positions in the new provinces which are now in the shaping; and each has found that she too may lend a hand in building up our Dominion.

The full significance of this movement to the Queen's girl herself and to the west, we cannot estimate. To travel steadily for four days and nights on an express which flies along like a bird, and be still on Canadian soil, at once enlarges her ideas of the extent of the country. To see its immense lakes, its rich coal beds, its wide wheat-fields, its gigantic pines, its splendid rivers full of the finest fish, awakens her sense of its wonderful resources, and she begins to feel

that this Canada of ours is worthy of citizens developed to their highest, that the latter may in turn develop their country to the utmost.

With this in mind she enters her tiny school where five or eight steady-eyed, clear-headed, commonsense, wild little Westerners stand to stare at her. Let her not think her opportunities and education have been too many and too wide for this little band. They are the future builders of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and are more than ready to receive all she is able to teach them. The western rural districts are in a great many cases starving for mental food, and where it is offered, even in half-decent form, it is swallowed greedily.

Or perchance, her pupils may be foreigners—Germans. How fortunate then that for years she persistently braved the storms and climbed the snow-drifts to those hateful eight o'clock classes. Here she finds a practical use for her thorough knowledge of German, and the pluck she developed while acquiring it, is most needful for one who will leave all the comforts of the east to live in the western wilds. But pluckiness is a characteristic of the Queen's girl, and at the end of the summer when she returns, she knows herself to be a person of wide outlook, nobler ideals, keener sympathy, and full of that great contentment which comes to one who has forged out for herself the truth of the simple life.

"Miss Una Saunders, a member of the Executive Committee of the World's Y.W.C.A., is spending some months in America, travelling in Canada and the United States in the interests of the Student Volunteer

Movement. Miss Saunders, who is from Somerville College, Oxford, was connected with missionary work in Bombay, and student work in India. She is also familiar with student work in South Africa and Great Britain, and the fact that she has come to this continent at the earnest request of those who know what God has been able to do through her life, makes her visit one of deep significance."—*British Whig*.

In addressing the members of the Y.W.C.A. on Friday afternoon, Nov. 24th, Miss Saunders first spoke briefly of the great work which Great Britain has done in India during the last century. In many respects she has taken up the "white man's burden, but not all her responsibility to India is fulfilled. There are five Universities, each having its affiliated colleges, and from these every year go forth great numbers of students. During their University course comes the gradual realization that much of what they have been taught to believe is false; but being given nothing to take the place of their old beliefs, many leave the University practically agnostics or atheists. Their great need then is a vital religion which can furnish noble ideals for life and stand the test of extended knowledge. Miss Saunders' work in India was among the educated women, and hence she speaks from a first-hand knowledge of the situation. Miss Saunders made a strong plea for greater knowledge of mission work and the conditions of the various fields. One can have little real interest or enthusiasm for a subject of which one is ignorant. If we could only realize what heathenism means in actual practice, we should feel more keenly our responsibility.

At the regular meeting of the Levana Society '06 and '07 debated the question: Resolved, that the wars within the last hundred years have been both necessary and beneficial. The affirmative was taken by Misses MacInnes and Clifford of '07; the negative by Misses Odell and Harkness of '06. The leader of the affirmative enumerated the wars of the last hundred years and showed that in each case war had been both necessary and beneficial, that it had meant relief from oppression and tyranny. Her supporter pointed out further that these different wars had prepared the way for greater development along many lines. The negative took a more general view of the question and maintained that war in its very nature was wrong. That while it might secure material progress it did not secure national development in the highest sense of the term. They pointed out that the principle underlying war was, that *might* was right; while in arbitration, the justice of the claims of the different parties was considered. They also referred to the terrible loss in life and money and the great strain on the countries engaged, from which they took so long to recover. In summing up, the leader of the affirmative declared that it was not their intention to uphold war; they believed the time would come when arbitration would be resorted to more frequently, but at present, and more especially in the past hundred years, war had been necessary; it was the only way in which armed tyranny could satisfactorily be withstood.

Both sides gave evidence of thoughtful preparation, but the judges, after deliberating for some time, decided in favor of '07, which

has thus a chance of again holding the championship of the Levana Inter-Year Debating Society.

OVERHEARD AT THE FRESHMEN'S
RECEPTION.

Freshman—"Are you going to the *Salada Tea*, Miss S.?"

—
Freshman, rushing up to his partner, a dignified post-graduate, and seizing both her hands—"My dear, are you tired waiting for me? I've been looking everywhere."

—
Freshman, to lady sitting under the palms—"Are you Miss D—? Yes. Miss K. D—? No, that is my sister. Freshman—Would you know her if you saw her?"

—
Freshman—"I *would* like to see the Residence, I have heard so much about it."

—
Freshman, promenading—"You're from the Residence, are you not?" "What makes you think so?" "Oh, I don't know, but you can tell, don't you know." Freshette—"How glad I am that I am there."

—
"May I have your last number?"

"Yes—but are you wise?"

(He, later to himself, as he looks over his card)—"Well, there's once I was roped in."

—
On Saturday afternoon, November the twenty-sixth, the Levana Society held its Annual Tea. The Honorary President, Mrs. Shortt, and the President, Miss O'Donnell, received the guests in the Reading-Room, which was tastefully decorated with the College colors. The arrangement of

the candy booth, substituted for the three tables of other years, was very much admired. Pretty, too, were the ice cream table and the refreshment table with its deep red carnations and smilax; and of the girls who were serving what more could be said than that they were as assiduous and attentive as the candidates. Viewed from all sides the Levana Tea was a decided success.

To clear away any misconceptions, we might add that it is the desire of the Levana Society, as a whole, to give at least approximate value for money received and *not* to "*soak*." We believe that the cases of exorbitant charge are rare, but these seem to be seized on as characteristic of the Levana Tea. It is perhaps easy in the excitement of the moment and the natural desire to make the most of her wares, for a girl thoughtlessly to ask much more than an article is worth; but if each would only remember that in her hands, to a certain extent, rests the reputation of the Levana Society, and that a reputation for fair treatment is worth infinitely more than the extra cents in the treasury, the stock accusation would lose its point.

—
Scene, French class-room: Miss H. (to the Professor)—Well, Professor,

but upon that question of marriage—
Prof.—Pardon, Miss H., but when I criticize your essay with you, I shall discuss the question at any length you like.

Miss H. (looking confused)—This is so sudden!

—
1st Freshette—"How did you like the Reception?"

2nd Freshette—"Oh, I had a lovely time, only after my card was full I

met so many to whom I should have liked to give numbers."

1st Freshette—"Why so did I, but I just crossed out the first names and had others put in their places."

Some one suggests that this function might appropriately be styled the annual *deception* of Freshmen.

Slandorous reports are being circulated regarding the Levana Tea; but unfortunately the offender does not come under the jurisdiction of the Levana Court.

Arts.

AS the time for the sitting of the Arts Concurus is drawing near, a few words of criticism bearing on the manner in which the court has been conducted in past years will scarcely come amiss.

Now, everybody is bound to admit that the Concurus often serves the Arts Society better by the prevention of offences, rather than by the punishment of any infraction of the unwritten college laws. To put it briefly, a warning is often of more value than a formal summons. It seems to be the prevalent opinion that the constables, and even officials of a higher rank, used to be more concerned with collecting scraps of evidence against a man in order to work up a case, than with the administration of a warning to the suspect, so unmistakable in its tenor as to have no doubt in his mind, of the need of complete and speedy reformation. A more unfortunate rumor has also gained considerable credence, viz, that the court has been made in the past an instrument of persecution, rather than of

prosecution. Some of the prominent officials, how long ago it is not stated, having conceived a grudge against some of their fellow students, determined to have their revenge by bringing them before the Concurus. This they did and likewise secured their conviction.

Now, considering the rather vague definition of the duties and powers of the court, there is scarcely a man attending college to-day, if blessed with an energetic temperament, against whom some charge or other could not be brought and even sustained. As it is now, so it no doubt was in the past. Thus we can see how a man, practically innocent, might incur the odium of conviction when a few words of firm counsel, or the exercise of a little forbearance might have resulted in a manner far more to the credit of the man in question, and far more to the good name of the Concurus itself.

It has also been whispered that the court has erred in leniency, when prisoners were found guilty of somewhat serious offences; but it is almost treasonable to even think of such matter, so prudence bids us to use discretion.

This year, however, we are confident we have officials who will uphold the best traditions of the Concurus *Inquietis et Virtutis*, bringing only to judgement the truly guilty, and visiting them with such penalties that the prudent will be satisfied, and the evilly disposed hereafter will be deterred from putting their feet in the paths of evil.

Lady (at McGill—Queen's match seeing "Buck" Cr-wf-rd go through

McGill line for a thirty yard gain)
Who is that plucky little boy? I
should just love to kiss him.

Mr. H-ff contemplates publishing
a treatise on "The Disadvantages
Arising from Having Two Strings to
One Bow (beau)" It is told on good
authority that the learned gentle-
man acquired interesting data at
the Y.M.C.A. reception.

Scene (dining room on Division
Street. Time one o'clock Sunday,
Nov. 19th, 1905) N-c-l, R-ms-y,
G-bs-n, "Bob" M-ed-n-ld and other
embryo Theologues, discovered
seated at the dinner table.

R-ms-y (blandly) Mr. G-bs-n will
kindly say grace.

G-bs-n, I'm sorry I don't know
what to say, boys.

N-c-l, (jubilantly) he knows some
of the words that are used, boys, I
heard him say them on the McGill
campus when some one "swatted"
him in the "scrim."

Dibinity.

TO make the hour set apart for
Homiletics answer the purpose
intended is a difficult problem to solve.
How it can be spent with the greatest
amount of profit and at the same time
not prove uninteresting to an average
class of Theological students, is a
question for which no very clear solu-
tion has hitherto been reached here.
That honest, diligent work to acquire
some knowledge of the art of preach-
ing and sermon-building is required
no serious Theological student will
question, for the reason that, as in all
other branches of art, there are certain
principles to be observed, certain

methods to be followed which are
best.

But a shallow knowledge of general
principles is not sufficient; the student
of Homiletics must diligently apply
himself to the mastery of the details of
his art. The sculptor must have a
competent knowledge of anatomy.
Some American Art Institutes (and
there is a suspicion abroad that even
higher standards of Art are to be found
elsewhere) require students in this
branch to devote at least the first two
years of their course to the anatomy
of the human body. When Tennyson
wrote:

And on hair

In gloss and hue the chestnut, when the shell
Divides three-fold to show the fruits with-in,

he betrays his possession of something
else besides a poet's instinct; he shows
us that he is a keen observer of na-
ture. A commoner man would not
have made this observation. All
great poets or artists of any kind have
an inexhaustible store of information.
They have mastered the details of
their art, and consequently are able to
teach universal truths just because
they are able to use the details in
proper proportion and relation, and
thereby secure effectiveness. The
same principle holds true for the
preacher. Some knowledge of the
art of preaching is indispensable. Why
then should he hope to acquire this
knowledge apart from serious effort,
the only method by which anything
worth while is made our own. Both
reflection and common sense lead us
to this conclusion.

But, unquestionably, something has
been amiss in the Homiletics class.
Whether the fault lay with the method
employed or with the individual mem-
bers of the class it is difficult to say.

Perhaps there was some defect on both sides. Formerly the class launched out in the session with the average amount of zeal and good resolution, but, before many weeks had passed, not more than one-third of the class attended these lectures. Naturally enough, this result was most discouraging to the professor in charge, and yet, on the other hand, the conclusion we draw is that the students felt that the class was failing to meet their needs, and that since attendance is not compulsory after the first year, many concluded that the hour could be spent elsewhere with greater profit.

This session a new plan has been proposed, viz., to have each member of the graduating class conduct a service in one of the city pulpits. Five of the city clergymen have generously consented to co-operate in the arrangement, and have offered their pulpits. Thus each final-year man will preach his sermon, not as formerly in the class-room, before only a Professor, a faithful remnant of his fellow students and a generous number of empty benches, but, instead, to an average audience, in a customary place of worship, and withal on the Sabbath Day.

It may be remarked in passing that speaking from the point of view of the officiating clergyman "*pro tem*," an insignificant element of the congregation will be the other members of the Third year, the Professor of Elocution and the Theological Professor, on whom will devolve the duty of criticising these sermons, and in fact the whole service.

This plan is a new one in the life of the College, at least so far as available information throws light upon the course pursued in the past. Of course the arrangement has disadvantages.

The aim is to place the men under conditions as nearly as possible similar to those in which they will be placed when they begin the active work of preachers. It does strike one as though there is a suggestion of externality about the plan—as though preachers are made in this external way rather than by assisting them to the pinnacles of human life where the atmosphere is purest, and whence the outlook is highest and broadest. There hovers over the arrangement the suspicion of a tendency to run the men into certain fixed moulds, of making them after one type at the expense of individuality. But this suspicion doubtless will prove itself to be merely an appearance. Some have express compunction to enter upon a prize competition in this way, since, through the generosity of Dr. Macrae, a prize is to be awarded this session in this department. Perhaps the worst feature about the scheme is that the men are preaching a sort of exhibition sermon. Of this fact both the student and the people are fully conscious, and to the extent that this consciousness permeates both or either of them, the service, as a means of worship, is a failure. One is unable to free himself from this feeling.

But, on the other hand, the plan has many things in its favour. What justifies the adoption of any method is the good results which it produces. Experience has led educationists to adopt a similar plan in the training of teachers in Normal Schools and Normal Colleges as a necessary preparation for their professional work. If, as experience seem to indicate, the best results are secured by the adoption of this method in the training of teachers, there seems to be good reason

to conclude that a similar method should produce similar results in the case of training men as preachers.

Again, it has already been mentioned that the service is held in a church and on the Sabbath Day. In spite of all objections that may be urged, "the genius of the place" and of the time also, seizes both the speaker and those in the pews. The preacher does feel that he has some good message for these people, and these people in their turn feel that they have come out to hear that message. Surely there is nothing so very unreal in all this!

Knox College reports a total attendance of fifty-five students, of whom four are from Manitoba College, three from Glasgow, and one from Queen's. They have twenty men in the first year and sixteen in the graduating class.

Last week the Hall elected the following officers for the session:

Moderator—J. A. Donnell.

Pope—C. E. Kidd.

Scribe—M. F. Munro.

Singing Patriarch—T. S. Duncan.

Bishops—D. H. Marshall, W. J. Watt.

Deacons—W. Hay, L. E. Lynd, J. McDonald, W. M. Ross, D. C. Ramsay, F. Millar, R. Brydon.

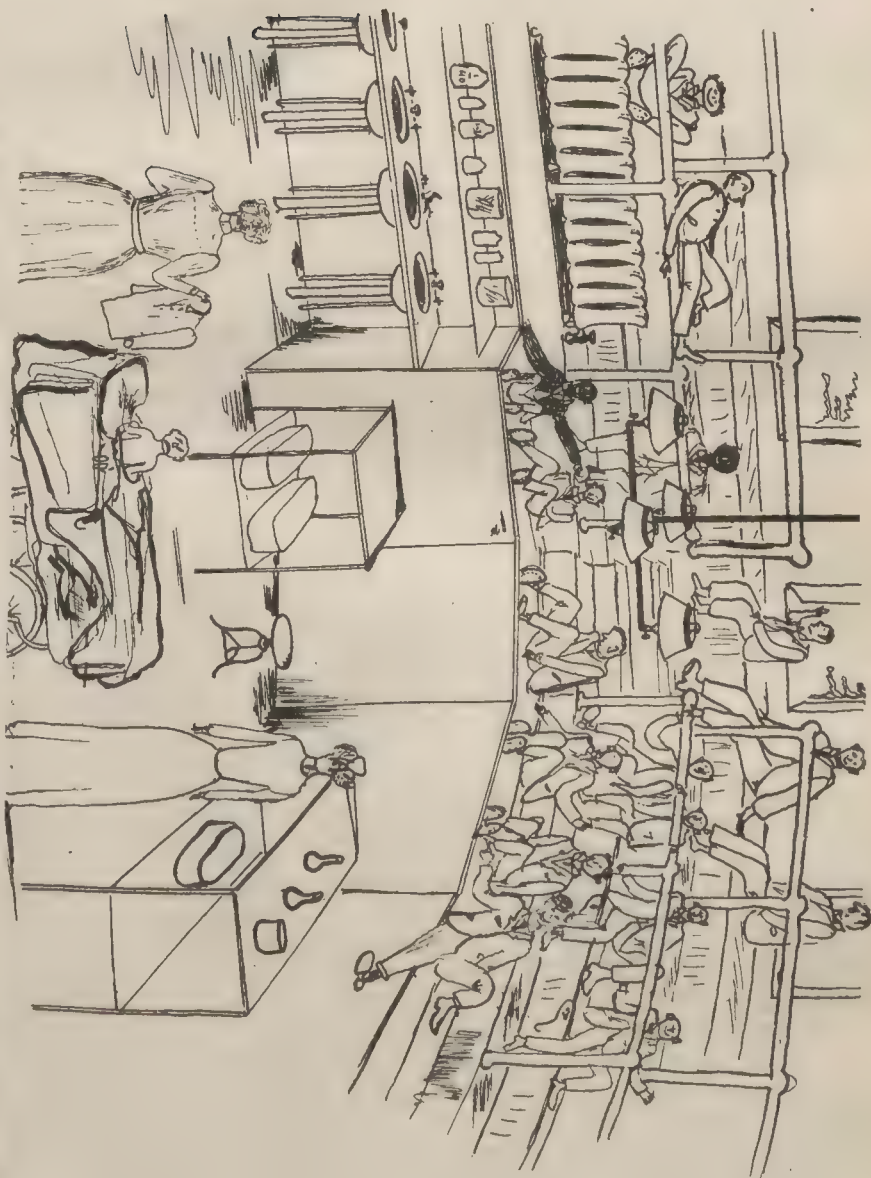
Athletic Committee—J. M. MacDonald, D. C. Ramsay, R. W. Beveridge.

Last Sunday morning the Bible Study Class held its first meeting. The object of these meetings is to make a first-hand study of the Bible, when each member is encouraged to take an active part. Mr. R. A. Wilson, M.A., is leader of the class.

Medicine.

THE Medical Concurus held a session on the evening of Nov. 15th. As some very interesting cases were to be tried, the court room was packed to the doors. Nevertheless the audience were compelled to be orderly and respectful, as the chief of police had a well organized force of husky minions of the law, ready at his back and call. Justice tempered with mercy, was dealt out to the evil-doers who in all cases were well represented with counsel, some of whom put up a very creditable fight for their clients. The judicial business of the court was suspended at times, for the rendering of some music and singing. Several cases, for which there was no time, will be heard at a later session to be held in a few weeks.

A largely attended special meeting of the Aesculapian Society was held on the evening of Nov 22nd, for the purpose of discussing a proposed move on the part of medical students of the various universities. At present each province has a medical council of its own, and licentiates of one province are barred from practising in another unless they pay an additional fee and pass another examination. A few years ago, Dr. Roddick, M.P., Dean of McGill medical college, introduced a bill into parliament, providing for a Dominion registration, but on the opposition of most of the Quebec members he withdrew the bill, much to the disappointment of many graduates and undergraduates. There is now a likelihood of the matter coming up again, perhaps in a somewhat



K. G. H.—Miss G.—When you find you have reduced the temperature, you may consider yourself a successful "sponger,"—again you must remember there is science in putting on a shirt.

modified form. This is the subject to be discussed at a meeting of medical delegates at the Varsity "At Home" on Friday evening, Nov. 24th, when petitions will be presented, signed by students of McGill, Toronto, London and Queen's Colleges.

The question is one of vital importance to those who are practising or contemplating doing so. There seems no very good reasons why the provinces should be walled off from each other by high fees and stiff examinations. A doctor practising in one small province cannot locate in a more lucrative site in another province without brushing up all his elementary knowledge for another ordeal which is practically the same as what he went through a few years before.

The students felt that in a case like this, they should choose a strong man to represent them—one who could ably present the views of Queen's. Hence they selected Dr. Etherington, who is certainly quite capable of the task.

Arrangements are being made for the annual Medical Dinner to be held on the evening of Dec. 21st. At a meeting of the Aesculapian Society the following were chosen as the general committee—Dr. W. T. Connell, A. M. Bell, A. E. Baker, J. B. Snider, F. R. Nicolle, T. Saunders and J. P. McNamara.

On the evening of Nov. 21st, a very interesting and entertaining public lecture was delivered in the old Arts Building by Dr. A. P. Knight, professor of Animal Biology and Physiology. The subject of the

lecture was "Shifts for a Living," and the address was made much clearer by the use of magic lantern views. The attendance was large and all found the lecture a rare treat.

Dr. A. P. Knight compared the struggles of humanity with those of the lower forms of life, showing how the latter have also, as we have, to struggle for food though not for shelter or clothing. Animals also have to struggle to avoid enemies, and for this purpose each species has its own method and cunning. Some assume a "mask," others are swift on foot, others resemble their surroundings in color, then there are many forms of parasites resembling in their methods human "grafters" and criminals.

COURT ECHOES

There once was a pris'ner named
L-g-re,
Who vows now he'll never do wrong
more,
When they fined him a quarter
He said "So they ort ter,"
This shy timid, shrinking H. L-ng-re.
The chief prosecuting attorney
Says; "Them judge's decisions will
learn ye,
O C-n-o-l- and N-rs-
(I dunno which spoke 'urse)
To laugh at *me* senior attorney.

Dr. L. Hoppins '04 and Dr. A. K. Connolly '04 passed the October examination for license of the British Columbia Council.

Since his two or three months experience, the new orderly of the K. G. H. is managing very well.

Dr. J. V. Gallivan, '04, who has for the past year been house surgeon in a New York hospital, is home on a visit.

Verdant Freshman—No, I haven't met many Kingston girls. But who is this Mag. Sulph. I've heard some of the second year men speak of.

Prof.—“Gentlemen, what would you do to reduce the high temperature?”

Me—Put the patient in a *cold* ice-pack.”

Prof.—“How would a *hot* ice-pack do?”

At a special meeting of '08 on the 22nd, inst., Mr. W. D. Kennedy was selected for nomination as committeeman in the pending election of officers of the Alma Mater Society.

The interfaculty matches for the Lavell Cup have demonstrated that some good material exists outside the ranks of the regular pursuers of the pig skin. These matches bring out men who otherwise would never enter the game. Would it not be better, therefore, to hold them earlier in the season, so as to enable the management to make a better selection for the teams representing us in the intercollegiate series?

A Science note book in Sr. Chemistry is labelled “CHEMISTRY EXERCISES.” Medicine cannot play football (maybe?)—but we can spell.

Mr. F. S. Y-you-n- has decided to *winter* on the top flat of the K.G.H. until further orders.

Science.

SCIENCE was favored on Wednesday, November 22nd, by a visit from Mr. W. H. Weade, of the United States Geological Survey, one of the foremost economic geologists of America. In the afternoon Mr. Weade delivered a short, but extremely interesting lecture to the students in geology, on the famous copper district of Butte, Montana.

A number of papers on subjects of interest to all engineering students will be read before the Engineering Society during the session. Prizes are offered to those reading the best papers.

The idea of a final-year book seems to be growing in popularity, and it seems to be “up to” '06 to see that it becomes a reality. Such a publication would be without doubt an invaluable souvenir to all graduates.

Ed. T. Corkill, B.Sc., '04, Provincial Inspector of Mines, has had his work cut out for him lately in connection with the excitement in the Cobalt district. His many friends still at Queen's will be glad to learn that, according to all reports, “Ed.” has been more than equal to the occasion.

A short discussion of the Cobalt district appears on the editorial page of the Engineering and Mining Journal of Oct. 21st. This remarkably rich district is attracting the attention of mining men all over America. The extreme richness of the ore cannot be denied, but the probable extent of the district seems to be as yet pretty much a matter of conjecture.

When a freshman was W. T. — m,
 The V. M. C. A. took him in,
 They said "W—lie dear!
 Be good while you're here,
 Or laurels you never will win."

When at last he a senior became,
 A sport was he "dead game,"
 With football, and hockey,
 And theatres "rocky,"
 Life no longer to W—ie is tame.

There was a young man named A-k-n,
 Whose face bore a look most forsaken,
 "Since the leaves and—grass
 Are a thing of the past
 My heart is so cruelly shaken."

He had a young friend named O—r,
 A "hood—m" was he to the core,
 Said he, "Don't be sore,
 There are surely lots more,
 And all they require is takin'."

There was a nice chap called G—ly,
 Who was said with love to be si—ly.
 On his regular "beat,"
 Down Pr—ess Street,
 He had an appearance quite "di—ly."
 Said he, "I opine
 But for women and wine,
 This life would be dreary and chilly."

Another young man named Gl—n,
 Ran up against a policeman,
 Said he with a grin,
 "Please don't run me in,
 I want to get back to Kingston."

Is it the intention to hold a theatre-
 night this year?

J. V. Dillibough, '05, and Clarence Baker, '03, paid visits to their old haunts about Queen's this week. Clarence has spent the summer on a Dominion Lands Survey in the West, while Jim fought flies on the Trans-continental Railway line in N. Quebec.

Athletics.

McGILL 11—QUEEN'S 11.

QUEEN'S and McGill played a tie game at the Athletic Grounds on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 11th. From a spectator's point of view the game was good, with plenty of open play. Williams' punting for Queen's was a feature of the game.

McGill won the toss and kicked with the wind, and after twelve minutes play secured a try which Callaghan converted. After several exchanges of punts Queen's secured a safety-touch with five minutes to play. Very soon after Callaghan dropped a goal from about forty yards out. And soon after play was called with the ball almost on McGill's line. Half-time score, McGill 11—Queen's 2.

The advantage of the wind was with the home team in the second half, and they made good use of it. After nine minutes' play they made a rouge on heavy punting by Williams. Soon after another point was added to Queen's score in the same way. After about eight minutes of very open play Harrington fumbled behind McGill's line and Turner got the ball for a try, which Gleeson converted. A touch-in-goal for Queen's two minutes before time was up completed the scoring and left the score a tie. Score 11—11.

The teams were:—

McGill — Full-back, Harrington; halves, Richards, Zimmerman, Callaghan; quarter, Rathbun; scrimmage, Young, Beckwith, Quinn; wings, Hargraves, Lyons, Ross, Stevens, Malcolm, Wallace.

Queen's — Full-back, Macdonnell; halves, Gleeson, Williams, Walsh; quarter, Richardson; scrimmage,

Thompson, Donovan, Gibson; wings, Kennedy, Fraser, Baillie, Patterson, Dobbs, Turner.

Referee—H. C. Griffith, Ridley College.

Umpire—Percy Biggs, Osgoode.

McGILL 33—QUEEN'S 16.

On the University campus, Montreal, McGill defeated Queen's on Saturday, Nov. 18th, by a score of 33—16. The game was very open, with plenty of heavy punting and long runs. Considerable muffing on both sides resulted from the bad condition of the field. The features of the game were the running of McGill's back division and Williams' punting for Queen's.

The half-time score stood, McGill 11, Queen's 4, and the final score, McGill 33, Queen's 16. Play in the second half was very loose. The game closed a few minutes before time was up on account of darkness.

The teams were:—

McGill — Full-back, Harrington; half-backs, Richards, Callaghan, Zimmerman; quarter, Rathbun; scrimmage, Quinn, Beckwith, Young; wings, Cowan, Malcolm, Stephens, Wallace, Lyons, Ross.

Queen's—Full-back, Gleeson; half-backs, Walsh, Williams, Richardson; quarter, Crawford; scrimmage, Gibson, Donovan, Thompson; wings, Kennedy, Cameron, Quinn, Patterson, Dobbs, Suddard.

Referee—Dr. MacKenzie, Varsity.

Umpire—F. J. Sloan, Ottawa College.

The Association team played McGill a tie game 2—2 in Montreal on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 18th. The field was in no condition for good

football, a patch of ice occupying about half of the field. Considering the conditions the play was good. Queen's forwards played a good combination when they got started, but they have a bad tendency to lay behind the centre of the field. The defence work was good, Buck's goal-keeping being a feature. The score stood 1—0 for McGill at the end of the first half. McGill scored again near the beginning of the second half. Within ten minutes of time Queen's scored her first on a neat rush, and four minutes later the score was tied on a neat corner-kick by Hope.

The annual meeting of the C. I. R. F. C. was held in Montreal on Friday, Nov. 17th. A motion was passed voiding the action of the executive meeting of Oct. 27th in sustaining McGill's protest of the referee's decision in the McGill-Ottawa College game. This action gives Ottawa College the game against McGill. Another motion of considerable interest was passed, forcing the executive to give thirty-six hours' notice to competing teams before bringing on a postponed game.

A meeting of those interested in track athletics was held on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd. The following officers were nominated for the annual meeting on Saturday, Nov. 25th:—

Hon. President—Dr. A. W. Richardson.

President—J. R. Akins.

Vice-President—A. Letherland.

Secretary—Treasurer—J. G. McCammon.

Committee—'07, R. D. Paul; '08, D. E. Foster; '09, F. Carmichael.

The meeting recommended that a

red Q be given as the distinguishing mark in track work, and that the date of Field Day be put one week later.

CALENDAR.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY

Every Saturday evening at 7.30.

Dec. 9—Annual Meeting and Installation of officers elect.

Election of officers of Rugby Football Club.

ARTS SOCIETY

Tuesday, Dec. 5 and every alternate Tuesday thereafter.

LEVANA SOCIETY

Every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Dec. 6 Programme by the final year

ÆSCULAPIAN SOCIETY

Meets Friday at 4 p.m. weekly.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY

Friday, Nov. 24, and every alternate Friday thereafter.

Y. M. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.

Dec. 1—"Regeneration." D. A. MacKerracher, M.A.

Dec. 8—"Conservatism." G. A. Brown B.A.

Dec. 15—College Missionary Society.

Y. W. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.

Dec. 1—Missionary Work in the West.

Dec. —"The Value of a Purpose in Life." Misses Elliott and Calhoun.

Dec. 15—"What Christmas Means to us." Misses Anglin and Ockley.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

Dec. 3—Prof. Kilpatrick D.D., Knox College, Toronto.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Every Saturday morning at 11.

Dec. 2—Home Missions.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Dec. 11th, 8 p.m.—Prof. Caldwell, Professor of Philosophy in McGill University, will deliver a lecture on "Philosophy and the Social Problem."

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Practice hours as follows,

Ladies' Glee Club—Tuesdays at 4 p.m. and Fridays at 5 p.m. in Levana room.

Mandolin and Guitar Club—Monday and Friday at 5 p.m. in Convocation Hall.

Male Glee Club—Monday and Thursday at a quarter to seven in Convocation Hall.

NOTE.—Secretaries of the various societies and clubs and years are requested to inform the Associate-Editor of any errors or omissions in this list and to furnish him with dates and programmes of any meetings they wish announced.

Musical Notes.

IT is encouraging to those who have the managing of the Men's Glee Club to see with what regularity and enthusiasm the members attend the practices. That in itself should speak for the loyal support of every student in the University, when the annual concert is given by the Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs. The music selected is excellent; and it is not too much to say that all concerned are putting forth their best effort.

A criticism made the other evening by one who listened to the Glee Club practice was this: We need more tenors. Let those who would be able to remedy this consider seriously whether they cannot give us an hour twice a week—Monday and Thursday evenings, from 6.45 to 7.45.

It is unfortunate that the girls are taking so little interest in the Ladies' Glee Club. Though the music is good and the instructor all that could be desired, yet the practices are poorly attended; and prospects are not at all bright.

In the University, if anywhere, we learn the importance of an all-round development—with an eye continually, of course, to the greatest intellectual and moral development. To that, all other things must be subservient. Comparisons are, to say the least, unsatisfactory; so we do not wish to draw them between the various means to attain this end. We are here to get

Mr. Felgmann, teacher of the Violin and all String Instruments.

*Mrs. Felgmann, teacher of Elocution
Address 222 Johnston St.,
Kingston.*

more than what is prescribed in the text-books. We have athletics, debates and music, all of which can be made means towards developing strong and refined character. Let us make use of as many of these as we are able.

The management of the Students' Choir for Sunday afternoon services has been placed in the hands of Mr. Macdonald. There is no reason why there should not be a good choir chosen from among the students; it would add to the attractiveness of these services. The JOURNAL asks for Mr. Macdonald the support of all the students in this.

The Ladies' Musical Club again gave the students and citizens of Kingston an opportunity of enjoying a musical feast. We refer to the Goldmark lectures given in Convocation Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, November 20th, 21st and 22nd. It would be presumption on our part to enter into anything like a criticism of the performance; but this at least we noticed—That the lover of music learned from Goldmark's rendering of Lohengrin, and Tristan and Isolde, to love it more deeply and intelligently; and the love for it was kindled in those who before were indifferent. The lecturer showed how powerfully in music human characteristic, feeling and motive could be portrayed.

The last lecture of the series, although perhaps lacking some of the fascination and charm of the Wagnerian interpolations, was of an extremely interesting and instructive character. After giving a brief outline of the development of music, the

lecturer proceeded to show that the Folk Song is the truest manifestation of the essential characteristics of the different nationalities. Tracing the origin and growth of the Folk Song he pointed out the various influences determining its nature. Different scales and languages, ideas of rhythm and harmony, the widely differing national tendencies and characteristics—all have contributed to the marked differences in the form and spirit of the Folk Songs of the various nations.

The lecture was made doubly interesting by the singing of a number of the Folk Songs of different countries, by three soloists, illustrating the remarks of the lecturer. Particularly enjoyable were the little French street chanson, and the Swedish lullaby. Many of the things said by the lecturer we may have known in a vague sort of way, but he put these indefinite ideas into a clear and definite shape; so that all who heard him must certainly have a better and more comprehensive knowledge of the meaning of music as an interpretation of national spirit and life.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

AT the regular meeting of the A.M.S. on Nov. 18th, Dr. W. H. Lavell occupied the chair in the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents.

A communication from the registrar stated that the old post office room had been granted to the Society for a committee room for this session.

The conversat committee reported, recommending that the date of the Conversat be changed from December 8th to December 15th. A long schedule was also presented stating who could be invited for the dollar paid by students.

The financial report of the JOURNAL for the past session was presented by J. A. Donnell, and was adopted. It showed the total receipts for the year to be \$1,347.64; total expenditure, \$1,236.02. Balance, \$111.62.

The report of the Queen's representative to the annual meeting of the I.U.D.L. at Toronto was presented by T. S. Duncan, and adopted.

It was decided to add an editor for music to the JOURNAL staff, and T. S. Duncan, M.A., was nominated and elected by acclamation.

The Debate Committee reported that they had chosen Messrs. R. C. Jackson and D. A. McArthur to represent Queen's in the inter-university debate to be held at Ottawa on December 5th.

The programme for the evening consisted of a debate between the years '08 and '09 on the question:—Resolved, that under existing conditions it is unadvisable to give the Russian people representative government. D. A. McArthur and J. W. English took the affirmative for the Sophomores, and J. Caldwell and N. S. Macdonnell the negative for the Freshmen. D. J. McDonald, H. P. May and J. Fairlie acted as judges and decided in favor of the affirmative.

The next meeting of the A.M.S. was held on the evening of Nov. 25th.

The report of the election committee was adopted. It called the attention of the Society to the changes in the Society constitution whereby the hours of voting have been fixed at from 12 m. to 6 p.m. Only the following can vote:—

1. Graduates whose names are listed in complete calendar for 1905-6,

2. Students registered this year.

3. Alumni registered at the registration booth provided by the Society.

The registration booth will be opened in the Athletic committee room on Thursday, Nov. 30th, from 1 to 5 p.m., and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

There are to be four polling booths, one in the new Arts Building for lady students, one in Church History room, one in Apologetics room, and one in Hebrew room. The treasurer is to open an office in the alcove during polling hours.

It was decided that no ballots were to be counted if marked in ink.

The date of the Conversat was finally changed from Dec. 8th to Dec. 15th.

A motion in which the Society extended congratulations to Toronto University on the winning of the Dominion football championship was passed.

A committee was appointed and given authority to have slips with college songs printed for distribution among the students at A.M.S. meetings.

The following nominations for offices in the Alma Mater Society for the ensuing year were received:—

Honorary President—Dr. A. E. Malloch, B.A., Hamilton.

President—J. D. Calvin, B.A., C. Laidlaw, B.A.

Vice-President—A. H. Gibson, W. C. Gillis, M. F. Munro, B.A.

Critic—G. A. Brown, B.A., L. W. R. Mulloy.

Secretary—W. A. Beecroft, J. P. Quigley, M.A.

Assistant Secretary—D. Ferguson, K. E. Williams.

Treasurer—W. R. Rogers, J. M. Simpson.

Committee—R. J. Ellis, W. D. Kennedy, N. S. Macdonnell, J. F. Pringle, B.A., D. C. Ramsay, B. W. Thompson.

The Society gave permission to the final years of the various faculties to solicit advertisements for an inter-faculty year book.

Our Alumni.

WE are indebted to Mr. A. S. Gibson, B.A., '04, for the following interesting account of the meeting of Queen's Alumni Society in Winnipeg:

On Wednesday, Nov. 15th, the members of the Alumni of Queen's, from various parts of the 'West,' assembled in Manitoba Hall at 6.30 p.m. For a few minutes there was a hearty shaking of hands, as one graduate after another recognized the familiar face of one whom he had formerly known "on the Old Ontario Strand." At 7 o'clock Dr. Hart and Dr. Bland led the way to the dining room, where a splendid dinner was prepared. Dr. Hart sat at the head of the table with Dr. Bland on his right, and Vice-President Young on his left.

After allowing ample time for doing justice to the repast, Dr. Hart called the meeting to order for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to Queen's. Remarking that our first duty, however, was to the King, he proposed the toast "The King," after which all responded by heartily singing our National Anthem. The next and only other toast proposed was "Our Alma Mater." In proposing this toast Dr. Hart remarked that it was nearly fifty years since he first

saw Queen's; at that time the number of students did not exceed sixty. He touched briefly on the good work Queen's had done in the past, and expressed the hope that she would continue, and with greater earnestness and effectiveness, to carry on this good work. He was glad to see so many young men present at Queen's Alumni meeting; he believed that he was the only one present who could show grey hairs. But in spite of grey hairs Dr. Hart's smiling countenance and vigorous words were an inspiration to the whole company. At the conclusion of his remarks all gave the "Yell," as only Queen's men can, and with as much vim as in the days of yore.

Dr. Bland in suitable terms responded to Dr. Hart's toast. He said that what he had always specially admired about Queen's was the spirited stand Queen's had always taken in dealing with Theological questions, scientifically and fearlessly. Rev. Mr. Munroe also responded. What he valued most about Queen's, he said, was her aim, an aim well expressed in those lines which Principal Grant often quoted:

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
"But more of reverence in us dwell."

A third response to the toast was made by Mr. William Fee, M.A. He mentioned especially the deep sympathy Dr. Watson always showed in dealing with students' difficulties. Rev. Mr. Fraser started the song "On the Old Ontario Strand." Judging from the response, the song still possessed a charm for all though far from Queen's halls.

Mr. D. H. Laird, M.A., the Secretary-Treasurer, then gave a brief report of the Society. He asked for

information as to the best plan of raising funds for Queen's Endowment. It was the unanimous opinion that a personal canvass was necessary. It was also thought advisable to solicit subscriptions from some men who were not Queen's graduates, as several had expressed a desire to help. Mr. Fraser, while pointing out the fact that the Western Colleges should not be overlooked, yet said he felt sure we could all do something for our Alma Mater, and the Presbyterian Church in Canada was in duty bound to do her best to help her.

Mr. Samuel Fee proposed a plan for a systematic canvass of the West. In the past, he said, the mistake had sometimes been made of making several canvasses of the same district. This wasted time and made the people feel they were being imposed on. What he proposed on the present occasion was that several of the best men of the East should come out to Winnipeg and then branch off to the different districts, that they should place the position and needs of Queen's before the people and canvass the whole country at once. "Let the work be done quickly," were his closing remarks. The plan received the approval of all present and will probably be carried into effect.

The election of officers was proceeded with next. Although Dr. Hart expressed a willingness to retire from the Presidency, yet the general desire of the Society was that he should retain the position. The old officers were re-elected, Mr. Clarke being appointed Vice-President for Saskatchewan, the position held by the late Mr. Sinclair. The meeting was then closed with prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Young.

About the beginning of November Rev. John Hay, of Renfrew, conducted a four days' canvass for the Queen's Endowment Fund in St. Andrew's congregation, Campbellford. The response was gratifying, subscriptions to the amount of \$850 being received. It is expected that at least the \$1,000 mark will be reached in that town.

The work is going steadily on in several Presbyteries. On Sunday, Nov. 19th, Rev. J. J. Wright visited Sarnia; Rev. J. B. Mullaw occupied the pulpits at St. Helen's and Lucknow, Maitland Presbytery; Professor Dyde at Hallville, Brockville Presbytery, and Rev. Robert Laird at Bristol, Presbytery of Quebec.

Queen's graduates will be pleased to hear of the recent success of one of their number in the political field in the West. We refer to the victory of Mr. M. MacKenzie, M.A., '94, in the electoral district of Macleod, Alberta. In the same riding he was defeated in the Dominion elections last November, but has met with signal success in the Provincial field. Mr. MacKenzie was a former partner of Mr. Haultain's.

On the staff of instructors in Vancouver College we notice the following graduates of Queen's: S. W. Matthews, M.A., '97, in the Commercial Department; D. B. Johnston, B.A., '01, in the Department of History and Geography, and T. A. Brough, B.A., '93, in the Department of English and Latin.

Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B. A. '98, B. D. '01, has been elected manager of Gore Bay Hockey Club, of which R. R. Gamey, M.P.P., is president.

On July 26th of this year Rev. Wm. Montgomery, B. A., B. D., Newton Falls, N. Y., was married to Miss A. Gardanier, of Norven. Mr. Montgomery belonged to the year '99. Leaving Queen's before graduating he continued his studies in Theology at the Union Seminary, New York City, whence he gained the degree of B. D. in 1902. While at the Seminary he devoted himself, with great success, to work in the slums. Upon graduating he was ordained by Kingston Presbytery, and accepted a charge at De Grasse, N. Y., where he remained until he received his present call to Newton Falls.

Miss Grace Clarke, M.A., '04, who has been taking a post-graduate course in Germany, has accepted a position in the American Presbyterian College at Smyrna, Turkey. Her many friends at Queen's wish her every success in her work.

A recent number of the Indianapolis News contains an interesting account of a golf match for the amateur championship of the city, in which Rev. Neil McPherson, M.A. of Queen's '91, B.D. '94, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., carried off the highest honors, defeating his opponents in the finals, 5 up 4 to play.

J. H. McKechnie, M.A., '02, gold medallist in Mathematics, is taking actuary work in Toronto along with his brother James.

Miss Evelyn Dickson, a graduate of Queen's in the class of '02, and who is also a recent graduate of Kingston General Hospital, has been appointed Superintendent of the Rockwood Infirmary.

REFRESHMENTS AT THE CONVERSAT.

EACH year, with the Conversat., comes the question, "What is the best method of serving refreshments at so large a function?" Each committee learns of the difficulties of the methods used in previous years and does its best to remove the causes of these difficulties. Now that the Conversat. has grown to such large proportions, methods which were used some years ago, though perhaps still popular with a few, fail to meet the approval of the students in general. It is needless to say that various methods have lately been discussed and for 1905 it has been decided to continue in the manner of the previous year, viz., using the small round, four-chaired table.

After having decided that the "small table" method was the preferable one if it could be successfully used, several schemes suggested themselves of how to deal with the large number of people who were sure to wish refreshments at about the same time. The plan which was adopted by the Refreshment Committee and approved by the General Conversat. Committee as being worthy of trial is one which is new to the University, and because of this fact should claim some attention from the students in order that they may become familiar with its working. In case the following explanation does not make it clear to any person, how this system is to be worked, any member of the Refreshment Committee will be pleased to give additional information regarding it.

The points which are of prime importance are as follows:

(1) No person shall be allowed to

go to refreshments unless he presents a refreshment coupon.

(2) A coupon is attached to each programme.

(3) The gentleman's coupon contains the number at the beginning of

(5) No coupon is necessary after No. 8.

By means of this system we believe every student and guest will be given an opportunity of enjoying refreshments without fear of a crush, and

Form of Gentleman's Program.

1. Waltz, &c		5
2.		
3.		Refreshment Coupon. This coupon admits one <i>gentleman</i> to refreshments <i>only</i> at the beginning of No. 5. Detach and present at entrance refreshment rooms.
4.		
5. (a)		
(b)		
6. (a)		
(b)		
7. (a)		
(b)		
8. (a)		
(b)		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		

*Each person must present his refreshment coupon at entrance to refreshment rooms.

Form of Lady's Program.

1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5. (a)		Refreshment Coupon. This coupon admits one <i>lady</i> to refreshments. Detach and present at entrance to refreshment rooms.
(b)		
6. (a)		
(b)		
7. (a)		
(b)		
8. (a)		
(b)		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		

*Each person must present her refreshment coupon at entrance to refreshment rooms.

which he should go to refreshments. The lady's coupon admits her at any time.

(4) There are four refreshment numbers, 5, 6, 7, and 8, each divided into two parts, (a) and (b).

the caterer and waiters will be allowed every possible chance to give the best service in their power.

R. D. GUY,

Convener of Refreshment Committee.

Exchanges.

THE October number of the *Canadian Forestry Journal* is of special interest, in view of the Canadian Forestry Convention to be held in Ottawa in January next, of which it makes announcement. The first article is a sketch of "The Montreal Forest Congress" held in Montreal in 1882. This meeting gave the impulse resulting in the establishment of the fire ranging service which has saved from destruction large areas of forest throughout Canada. "Woodland Taxation" by Dr. Judson F. Clark, Forester for the Province of Ontario, is a practical article of great value and will help materially towards a clearer understanding of the effects of such taxation and of the principles on which it should be based. Other articles are "Tree Planting in the West," by Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry for Canada; "West African Forests and Forestry," by Dr. A. Harold Unwin; "The Balsam Poplar," "Forestry in Ontario," "Forest Fires in Ontario." Two splendid illustrations of the timber north of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, demonstrate that the West has good forest as well as fertile fields.

Lack of space prevents review in this issue of two excellent numbers of the *Fleur-De-Lis*, and the *Sibyl* of Elmira College, N.Y.

Vox Wesleyana, representative of student life in Wesley College, Winnipeg, and the *College Argus*, of Vancouver College, have arrived from the West. The latter is a newcomer, the November issue marking its advent

into Canadian college journalism. We are pleased to welcome the *Argus* to our exchange list, and hope succeeding numbers of the monthly will be as newsy, tasty and ambitious (editorially) as the first.

THE RIGHT KIND.

Classifying young men who make a success of life, the *Kansas City Journal* states that an old farmer in Nemaha county recently remarked that a home-grown, hand-spanked, barefooted and hard-fisted country boy makes a much better fighter in the battles of life than does the pampered, high-collared, creased trousered youth of our towns and cities, whose clothes have always been dusted with a whisk broom instead of a shingle.—*Ex.*

THE DUPLIGRAPH.

One of the greatest money and labor saving inventions of the age in the shape of a Duplicating Machine has been invented by a Montreal man. It will duplicate any kind of handwriting, sketching, music, drawing, etc., in almost any color of ink, at one operation, as well as typewriting, and is so simple that a child can operate it. The secret connected with the invention consists in the composition used in absorbing the ink and then reproducing copies, and it does away with stencil paper, silk, rulers, and all the other expensive supplies of modern duplicating machines. For 100 copies there is no machine in the world which can compare with it, and for cleanliness and simplicity it is unrivalled. It is called the DUPLIGRAPH, and the patent rights have been secured by Messrs. PENMAN & SPRANG, 22 Yonge Street, Arcade, Toronto, Canada.

IN LAW CLASS.

Dr. Maxey—"What is one of the essentials of murder?"

Mr. R.—"Malice after thought."
—*The Athenaeum.*

We are pleased to welcome "*The Pharos*," an ambitious little monthly published by the Royal City High School, New Westminster, B.C.

De Nobis.

FRESHMAN, at early breakfast in Alfred St. boarding house—"Why am I here so early? Isn't it apparent?"

Philosophic Junior—"My son! Nothing is apparent."

Wise Seniorette—"Why, Mr. —, isn't a father a parent?"

A. H. G-bs-n, gazing thoughtfully at Library check No. 243—"Isn't it a shame that in a university like this brass should stand for knowledge?"

W. B. T-mm to W. C. G-ll-s, coming suddenly on P. M. Sh-r-y, who is doing stunts on the icy pavement—"Look, there's P. M. drunk again!"

G-ll-s—"No, not drunk! He's only learning to skate."

In Junior Philosophy Room (A cracking, pounding noise in the hot water pipes disturbs the class)—Prof. D—: "There's our old enemy again. It's wonderful what different forms he can take!"

We are informed that the '08 Invitation Committee has found it both advisable and pleasant to hold its meetings behind closed doors.

OVERHEARD AT THE FRESHMAN'S RECEPTION.

Modest Freshman, to tall Senior girl—"Please ma'am, may I have a number?"

Sophette, who "just loves" a dance: "I think they ought to call this a Conversat, there's nothing but conversing here."

Sophomore girl to Freshman who has just agreed to take Number 10—"Now you understand what this means, do you?"

Freshman Br-n-tt, to young lady—"May I have the pleasure of a number with you?"

Young lady—"Yes, but I have only the last number left."

Br-n-tt—"Oh, well! I can take the first few minutes of that anyway."

At Mr. Crosby's lecture before the Philosophical Society, the lecturer, expounding Tolstoi's views, exclaims: "Why should we put to death the criminals? Would it not be more reasonable to execute the saints? They should be the most ready to die."

J. A. D-m-II—"By George! that fellow's getting altogether too personal."

Scene, Honour English Class. The Professor writes on the blackboard the title of a poem—*The Evening Walk*.

S-II—"That's what I like."

Professor writes the first line of the poem—"Far from my dearest friend 'tis mine to rove."

S-II—"Not that kind, though!"